REMARKS

Claims 1-36 are pending. Claim 24 has been allowed and claim 34 has been indicated to be allowable. In addition, claims 1, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, and 32 have been amended for clarification purposes. It is respectfully submitted that these amendments raise no new issues requiring further searching or consideration by the Examiner, as the amendments either clarify the invention or emphasize features in dependent claims which have already been examined.

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested for the following reasons.

In the Final Office Action, claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-19, 21-23, 25-29, 31, 32, 35, and 36 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being obvious in view of Hogan-Kido combination. This rejection is respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites that the "service limit information . . . designates at least one location preselected by the user within which said at least one service is to be limited." The cited references do not teach or suggest these features.[1]

The Hogan application discloses a system for controlling when a mobile terminal can and cannot receive service when traveling between cells of a mobile network. As emphasized in Applicant's previous response, in Hogan the operator of the mobile network makes the decision as to whether there is an access restriction, not the user of a mobile terminal. The Hogan application, therefore, does not store service limit information for one or more locations in a

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[1] These features were considered, for example, in claims 18 and 32 which recite that the service limit is based on location information determined according to user preferences.

13

mobile network "based on preferences of a user of the radio device" as recited in claim 1. To make up for these deficiencies, the Kido patent was cited.

The Kido patent discloses comparing a location of a mobile station to registered area information stored in a mobile network, and then disabling a call origination service if there is a match. Unlike the claimed invention, however, the registered location information stored in Kido is not preselected by a user of the mobile station.

More specifically, Kido discloses that the registered areas are fixed coverage areas which are designated by the mobile network. The mobile network selects the registered areas based on the chances that a successful handoff operation can be performed. These chances are determined based on the traffic congestion expected to exist in a given area (column 8, lines 57-68) or environmental conditions in a given area (column 9, lines 1-14). Based on these criteria, the mobile network determines which areas are "allowed" for purposes of call origination and which areas are "restricted." At no time, however, does Kido store "service limit information . . . [that] designates at least one location preselected by the user within which said at least one service is to be limited" as recited in the claims. [2]

Based on these differences, it is respectfully submitted that claim 1 and its dependent claims are non-obvious and thus patentable over a Hogan-Kido combination.

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[2] By allowing the user to designate which locations in a coverage area apply to a service limit, many of the advantages of the invention disclosed in the specification can be realized, e.g., allowing only messages from certain persons to be received in a user's work area, restricting e-mails from work when a user enters his home, etc. None of the cited references teach or suggest these features.

Claims 17, 18, 25 and 32 recite features similar to those which patentably distinguish claim 1 from a Hogan-Kido combination. Accordingly, it is submitted that these claims and their dependent claims are allowable.

Claims 3, 6, 20, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being obvious in view of a Hogan-Kido-Vasa combination, and claim 33 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for being obvious in view of the Hogan-Kido-Rune combination. Claims 3, 6, 20, 30, and 33 are dependent claims and therefore necessarily incorporate the features of their base claims. In order to render claims 3, 6, 20, 30, and 33 obvious, the Vasa and Rune patents must therefore teach or suggest all the features in base claims 1, 18, 18, 25, and 32 missing from a Hogan-Kido combination.

The Vasa patent was cited for its disclosure of originating and terminating a short message service, and the Rune patent was cited for its disclosure of reporting in advance the subscriber of a service limit area based on movement of a target location. The Vasa and Rune patents, however, do not teach or suggest storing service limit information in a mobile network that designates at least one location preselected by a user of a mobile device within which at least one service is to be limited.

Absent a teaching or suggestion of these features, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 6, 20, 30, and 33 are allowable over the cited combinations, at least by virtue of the features recited in their base claims.
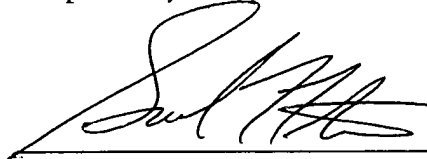
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR § 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with this application to Deposit Account No. 16-0607 and credit any excess fees to the same Deposit Account.

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